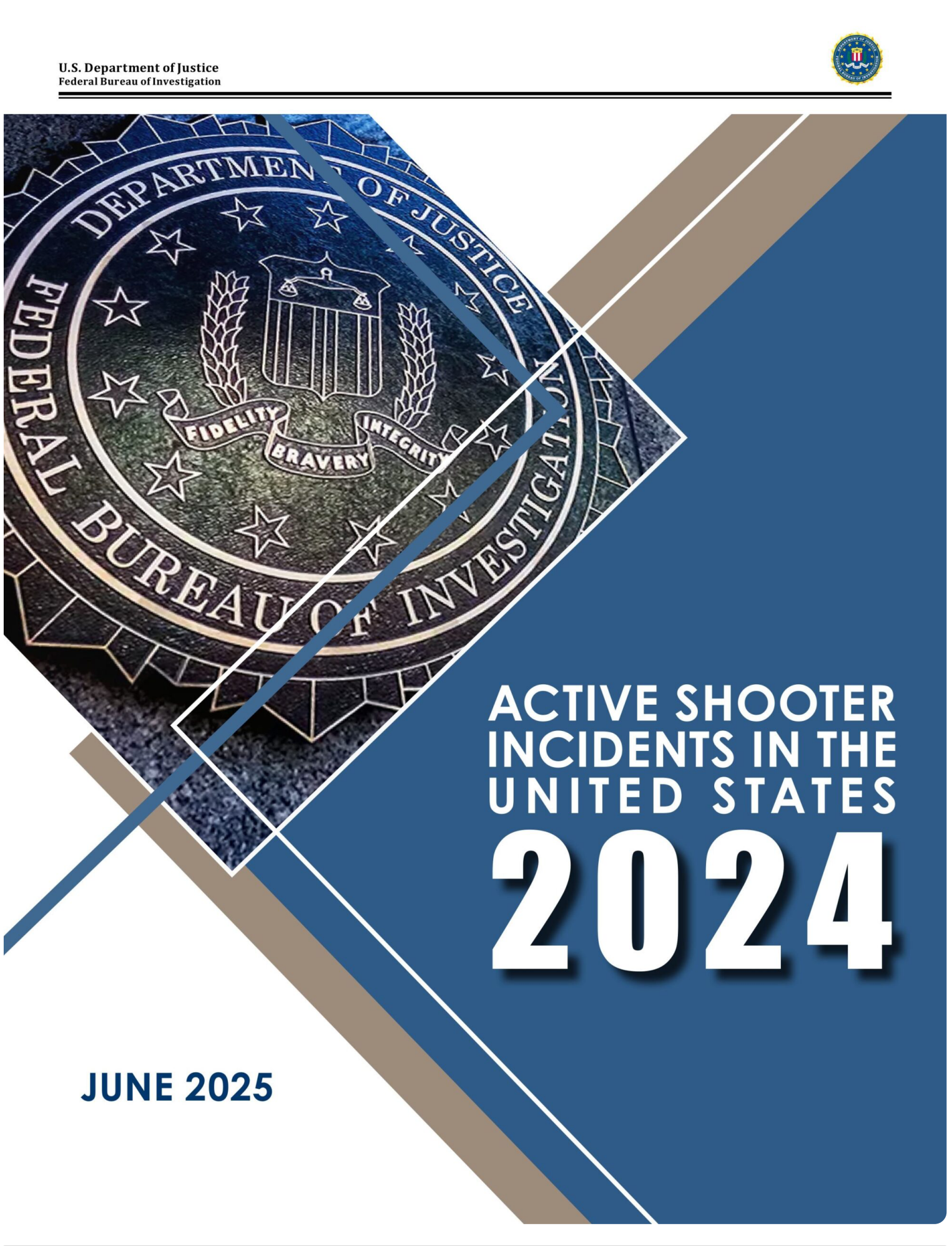
Massive errors in FBI's Active Shooting Reports from 2014-2024 regarding cases where civilians stop attacks: Instead of 3.7%, the correct number is at least 36%. Excluding gun-free zones, it averaged over 52.5%.

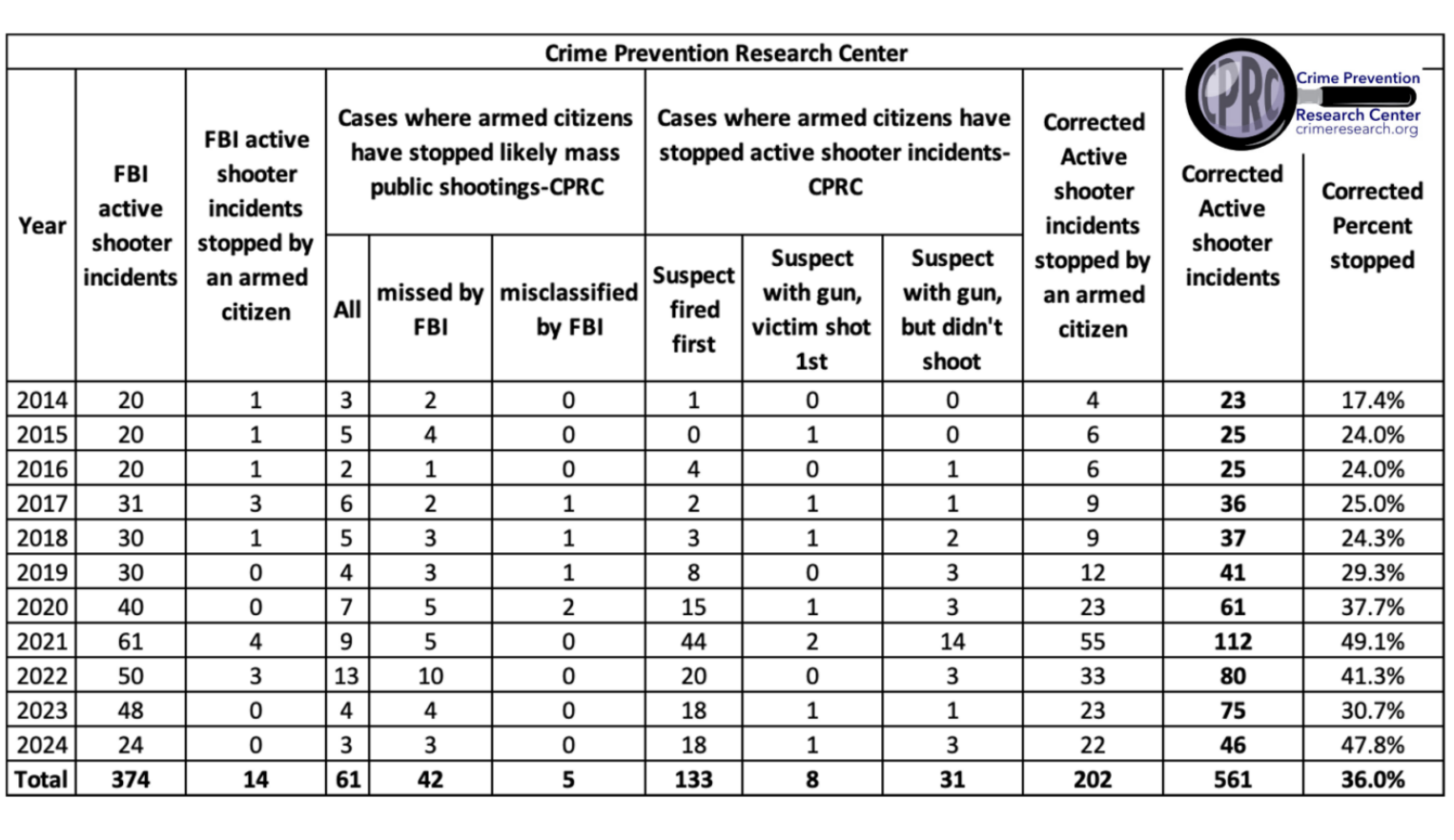
Aug 22, 2025 | Defensive Gun Use, Original Research

CPRC original research Defensive Gun Use FBI FBI Active Shooting Cases


U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 2024

JUNE 2025


Crime Prevention Research Center

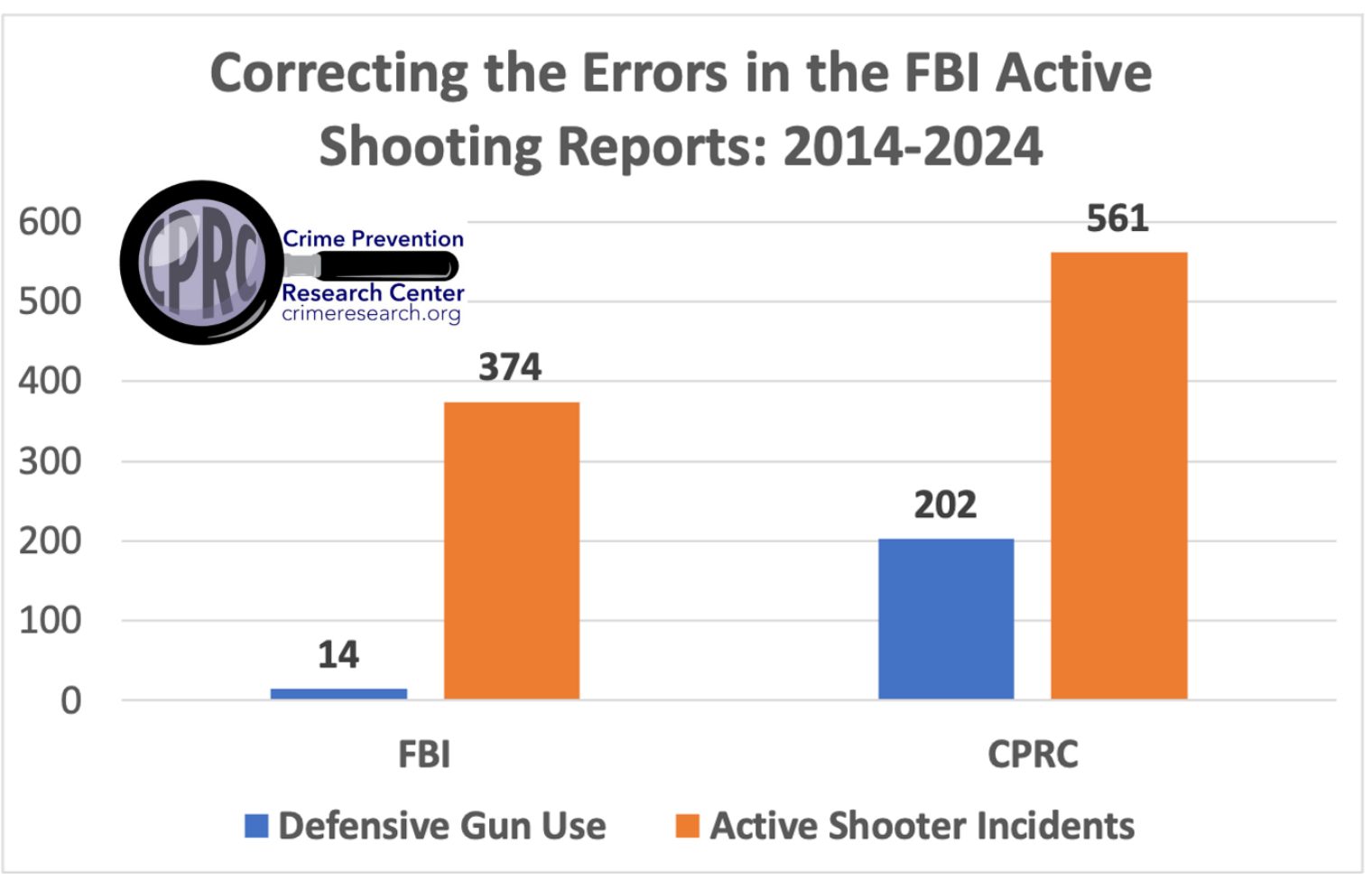
Year	FBI active shooter incidents	FBI active shooter incidents stopped by an armed citizen	Cases where armed citizens have stopped likely mass public shootings-CPRC			Cases where armed citizens have stopped active shooter incidents-CPRC			Corrected Active shooter incidents stopped by an armed citizen	Corrected Active shooter incidents	Corrected Percent stopped
			All	missed by FBI	misclassified by FBI	Suspect fired first	Suspect with gun, victim shot 1st	Suspect with gun, but didn't shoot			
2014	20	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	4	**23**	17.4%
2015	20	1	5	4	0	0	1	0	6	**25**	24.0%
2016	20	1	2	1	0	4	0	1	6	**25**	24.0%
2017	31	3	6	2	1	2	1	1	9	**36**	25.0%
2018	30	1	5	3	1	3	1	2	9	**37**	24.3%
2019	30	0	4	3	1	8	0	3	12	**41**	29.3%
2020	40	0	7	5	2	15	1	3	23	**61**	37.7%
2021	61	4	9	5	0	44	2	14	55	**112**	49.1%
2022	50	3	13	10	0	20	0	3	33	**80**	41.3%
2023	48	0	4	4	0	18	1	1	23	**75**	30.7%
2024	24	0	3	3	0	18	1	3	22	**46**	47.8%
Total	**374**	**14**	**61**	**42**	**5**	**133**	**8**	**31**	**202**	**561**	**36.0%**

Data: For convenience, the Excel file is **available here**, as well as a webpage with **the list and links to the underlying news stories**. We also show cases that the FBI missed of both armed and unarmed civilians stopping active shooting attacks. FBI Active Shooting reports are available **here (2000-2013)**, **here (2014-2015)**, **here (2016-2017)**, **here (2018)**, **here (2019)**, **here (2020)**, **here (2021)**, **here (2022)**, **here (2023)**, and **here (2024)**. The updated FBI list of cases for 2000 to 2018 is **available here**.

The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a public place, not involving gang violence or some other crime such as robbery. Such an incident could be something as minor as one person being shot at and missed up to a mass public shooting.

While the FBI includes cases where civilians stop active shooters, the news media frequently relies on the limited number of these cases to argue that such interventions are rare. Headlines illustrate this framing: "Rare in US for an active shooter to be stopped by bystander" (Associated Press); "Rampage in Indiana a rare instance of armed civilian ending mass shooting" (Washington Post); and "After Indiana mall shooting, one hero but no lasting solution to gun violence" (New York Times). The FBI's reports acknowledge that armed civilians stopped active shooting attacks in seven of the eleven years they reviewed.

When John Stossel **asked** the FBI about our claim that they had omitted many cases, the Bureau responded: "[Our data is] not intended to explore all active shooting incidents but rather to provide a baseline understanding . . ."



Introduction

The shooting that killed three people and injured another at a Greenwood, Indiana, mall on July 17, 2022 drew broad national attention because of how it ended – when 22-year-old Elisjsha Dicken, carrying a licensed handgun, fatally shot the attacker.

While Dicken was praised for his courage and skill – squeezing off his first shot 15 seconds after the attack began, from a distance of 40 yards – much of the immediate news coverage drew from FBI-approved statistics to assert that armed citizens almost never stop such attackers:

"*It is rare for a bystander to stop an 'active shooter' attack in the United States, according to an FBI report in May showing that only two out of 61 such attacks last year ended when 'citizens engaged the shooter',*" Reuters **wrote**.

"*Making Dicken's heroism perhaps even more remarkable is the fact cases of an armed bystander attacking an active shooter are rare,*" CNN **reported**.

Citing the FBI active shooting reports, Politifact **noted**: "*Analysis of active shooter incidents shows that this rarely happens,*"

Evidence compiled by the **Crime Prevention Research Center** shows that the sources the media relied on undercounted the number of instances in which armed citizens have thwarted such attacks by **an order of more than ten**, saving untold numbers of lives. Of course, law-abiding citizens stopping these attacks are not rare. What is rare is national news coverage of those incidents. Although those many news stories about the Greenwood shooting also suggested that the defensive use of guns might endanger others, there is no evidence that these acts have harmed innocent victims.

The FBI reports that armed citizens only stopped 14 of the 374 active shooter incidents it identified for the period 2014-2024. The FBI defines active shooter incidents as those in which an individual actively kills or attempts to kill people in a populated, public area. But it does not include those it deems related to other criminal activity, such as a robbery or fighting over drug turf. We will use that exact same definition in putting our list together, and **all our cases are available here as well as with links to the underlying sources** so that people can double check whether any of those cases don't fit the FBI's definition.

An analysis by the CPRC identified a total of 561 active shooter incidents during that period and found that an armed citizen stopped 202. A previous report looked at only instances when armed civilians stopped what likely would have been mass public shootings. There were another 31 cases that we didn't include where armed civilians stopped armed attacks, but the suspect didn't fire his gun. Those cases are excluded from our calculations, though it could be argued that a civilian also stopped what likely could have been an active shooting event.

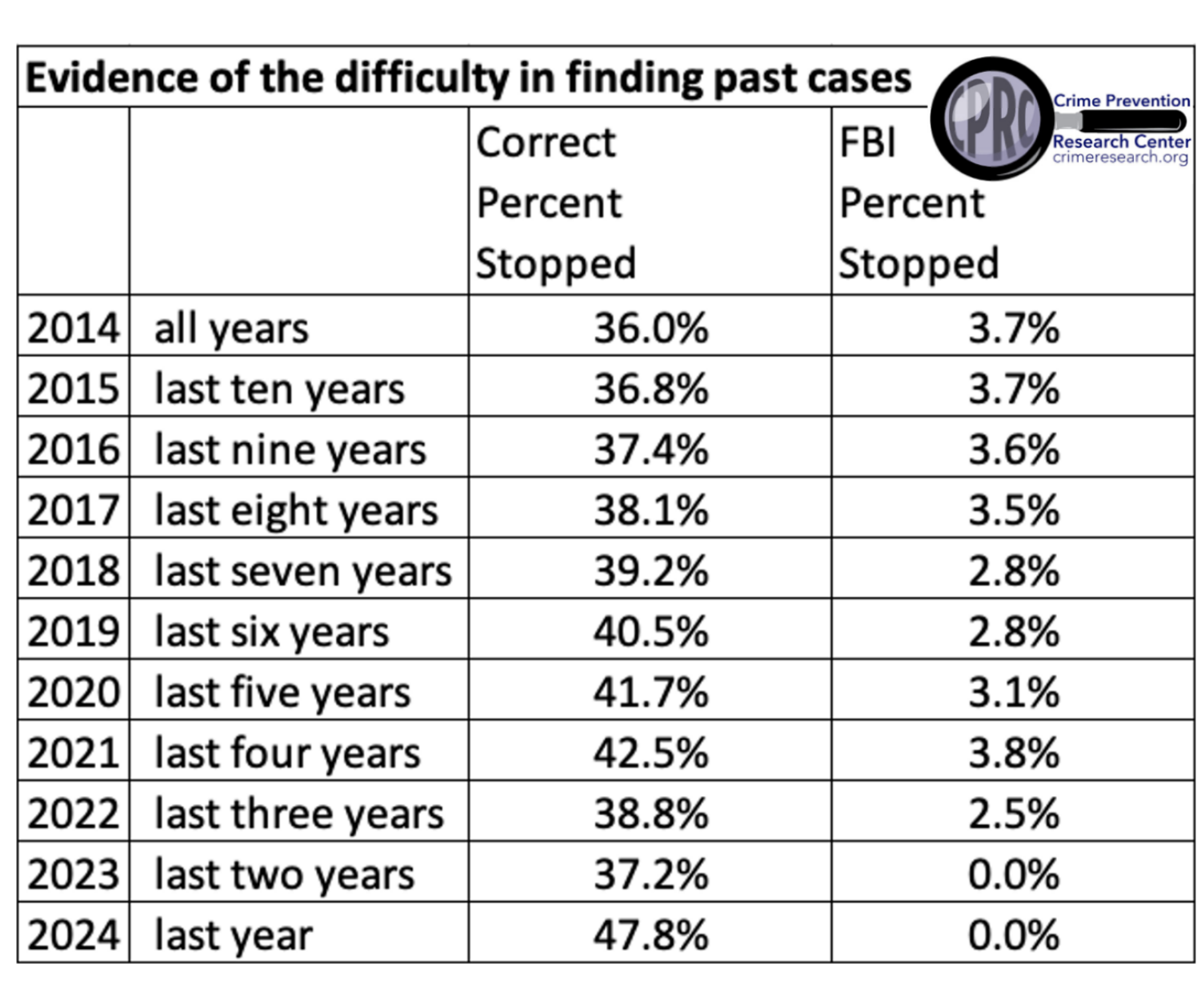
The FBI reported that armed citizens thwarted 3.7% of active shooter incidents, while the CPRC found 36%.

Two factors explain this discrepancy – one, misclassified shootings; and two, overlooked incidents. Regarding the former, the CPRC determined that the FBI reports had misclassified five shootings: In two incidents, the Bureau notes in its detailed write-up that citizens possessing valid firearms permits confronted the shooters and caused them to flee the scene. However, the FBI did not list these cases as being stopped by armed citizens because police later apprehended the attackers. In two other incidents, the FBI misidentified armed civilians as armed security personnel. Finally, the FBI failed to mention citizen engagement in one incident.

For example, the Bureau's report about the Dec. 29, 2019 attack on the West Freeway Church of Christ in White Settlement, Texas, that left two men dead does not list this as an incident of "civic engagement." Instead, the FBI lists this attack as being stopped by a security guard. A parishioner, who had volunteered to provide security during worship, fatally shot the perpetrator. That man, Jack Wilson, told Dr. John Lott that he was not a security professional. He said that 19 to 20 members of the congregation were armed that day, and they didn't even keep track of who was carrying a concealed weapon.

As for the second factor — overlooked cases — the FBI, more significantly, missed 42 incidents identified by CPRC where what would likely have been a mass public shooting was thwarted by armed civilians. There were another 145 active shooting incidents that they missed.

There is no reason to think that the news media covers all the cases where civilians stopped attacks. And the farther back in time we go, the more cases we are likely to miss. The next table illustrates this bias. Using the 2014 to 2024 data clearly shows that 47.8% of active shooting attacks were stopped in 2024, 30.7% in 2023, 41.3% in 2022, and a declining percentage the farther back in time that we go. That pattern is consistent with us having a more difficult time finding cases that occurred further in the past.

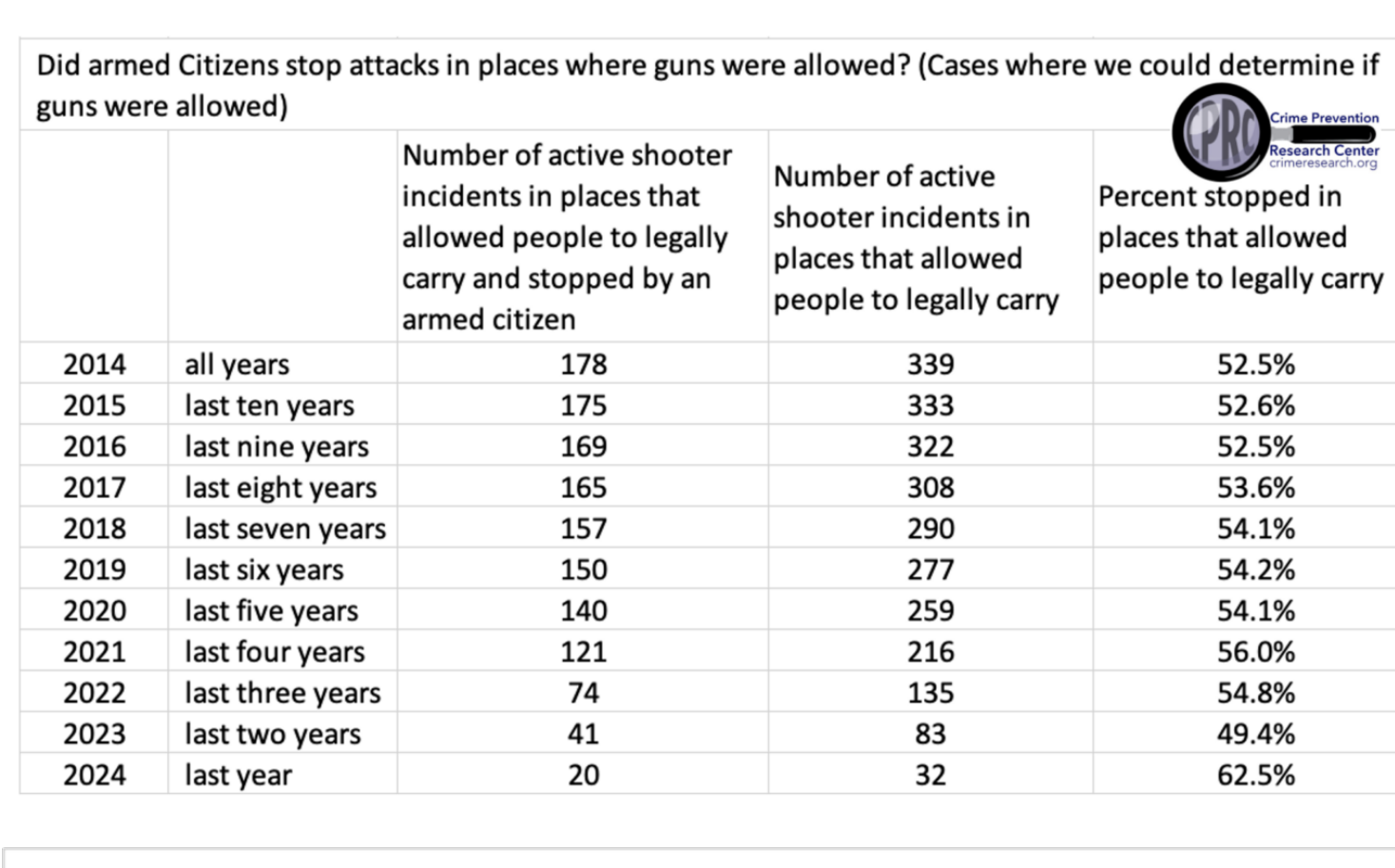

Evidence of the difficulty in finding past cases

		Correct Percent Stopped	FBI Percent Stopped
2014	all years	36.0%	3.7%
2015	last ten years	36.8%	3.7%
2016	last nine years	37.4%	3.6%
2017	last eight years	38.1%	3.5%
2018	last seven years	39.2%	2.8%
2019	last six years	40.5%	2.8%
2020	last five years	41.7%	3.1%
2021	last four years	42.5%	3.8%
2022	last three years	38.8%	2.5%
2023	last two years	37.2%	0.0%
2024	last year	47.8%	0.0%

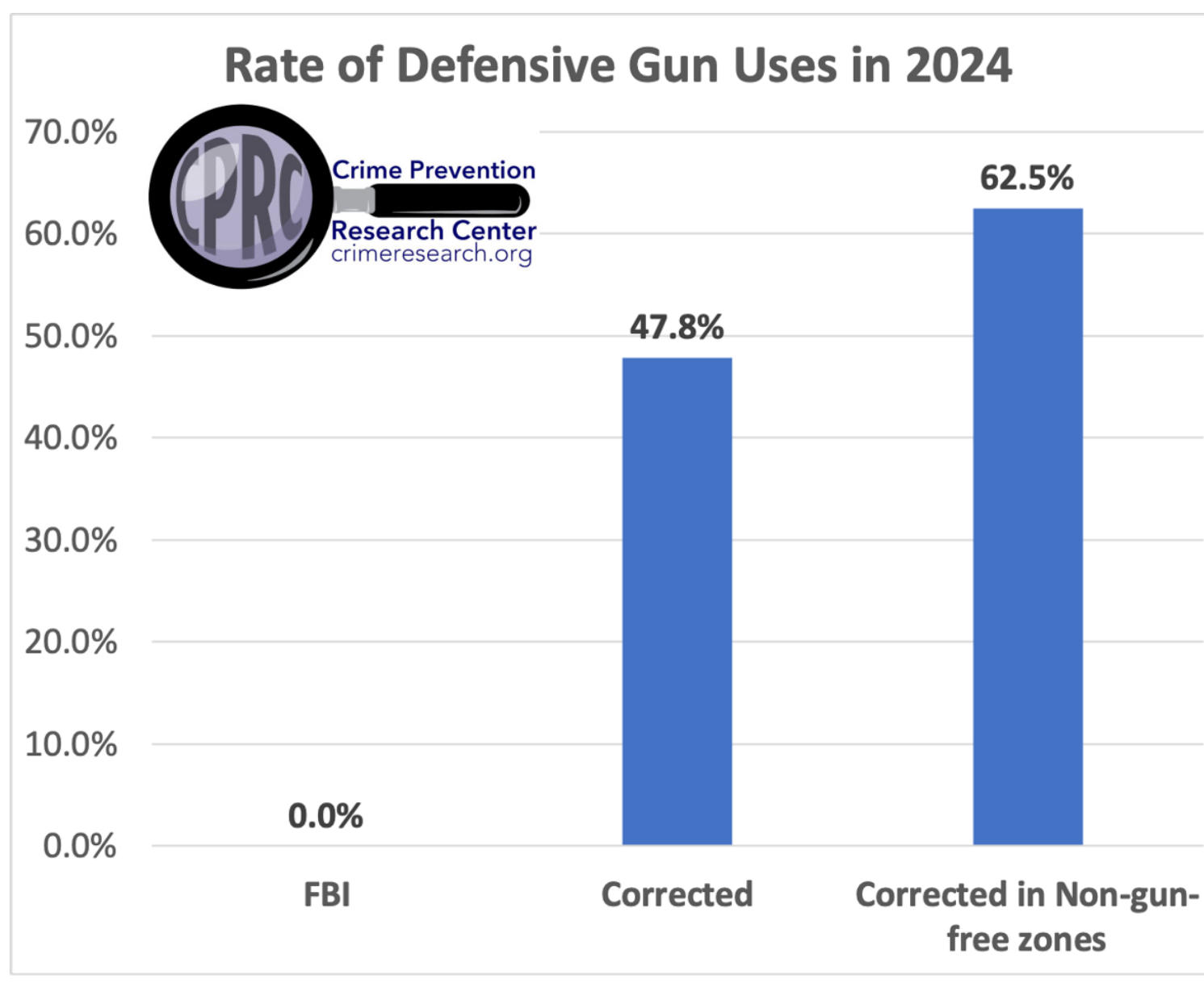
There is yet another reason that these corrected percentages are biased downward as they ignore that about half of these attacks occur where guns are banned, so law-abiding citizens who obey those rules wouldn't have a chance to stop them. A copy of our Excel file and links for all the cases so people can check them are **available here**.

The FBI's active shooting reports do not mention whether the attacks occur in gun-free zones. "The issue is that when places are posted as gun-free zones, law-abiding citizens obey those rules and would be unable to stop the attacks in those areas," notes Carl Moody, a professor at William & Mary and the CPRC's research director.

Surveys show that criminologists and economists had the same top four preferred policies for stopping mass public shootings. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 was the least effective policy and 10 the most, American criminologists rated the following policies most highly: Allow K-12 teachers to carry concealed handguns (6.0), allow military personnel to carry on military bases (5.6), encourage the elimination of gun-free zones (5.3) and relax federal regulations that pressure companies to create gun-free zones (5.0). The top four policies for economists were the same, but in a different order: encourage the elimination of gun-free zones (7.9), relax federal regulations that pressure companies to create gun-free zones (7.8), allow K-12 teachers to carry concealed handguns (7.7), and allow military personnel to carry on military bases (7.7).


Did armed Citizens stop attacks in places where guns were allowed? (Cases where we could determine if guns were allowed)

		Number of active shooter incidents in places that allowed people to legally carry and stopped by an armed citizen	Number of active shooter incidents in places that allowed people to legally carry	Percent stopped in places that allowed people to legally carry
2014	all years	178	339	52.5%
2015	last ten years	175	333	52.6%
2016	last nine years	169	322	52.5%
2017	last eight years	165	308	53.6%
2018	last seven years	157	290	54.1%
2019	last six years	150	277	54.2%
2020	last five years	140	259	54.1%
2021	last four years	121	216	56.0%
2022	last three years	74	135	54.8%
2023	last two years	41	83	49.4%
2024	last year	20	32	62.5%



Between 2014 and 2024, citizens stopped 178 out of 339 potential or actual mass shootings where we could identify that guns were allowed in the area. So 52.5% of attacks were stopped by people legally carrying concealed handguns.

The numbers indicate that if we didn't have gun-free zones, we would have more people stopping these attacks.

Finally, even these numbers underestimate the usefulness of legally carried concealed handguns in stopping mass public shootings because many of these active shooting incidents involve only one person being targeted. For example, suppose one person is targeted and only one person may be present. In that case, there is relatively little opportunity for people to stop attacks compared to a mass public shooting where many potential victims are present.

The general public seems to agree. A July 2022 survey by the Trafalgar Group showed that a plurality of American general election voters believe that armed citizens are the most effective element in protecting you and your family in the case of a mass shooting. First on the list was "armed citizens" at 42%, followed by "local police" (25%) and "federal agents" (10%). ["None of the above" was the answer chosen by 23% of respondents.] A survey by YouGov in May – before the Uvalde, Texas, attack – found that by a margin of 51% to 37% American adults supported letting schoolteachers and administrations carry concealed handguns.

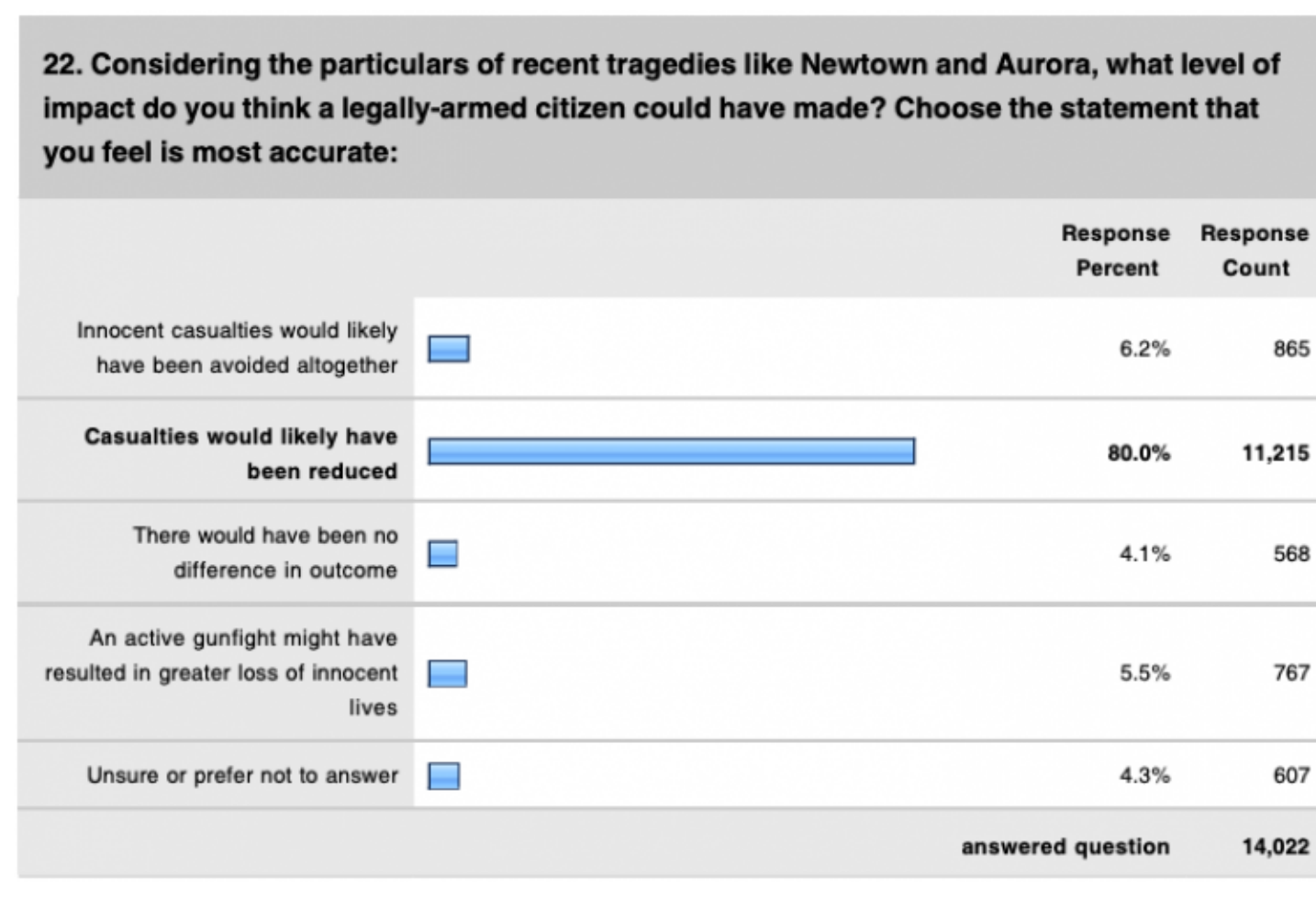
Do concealed handgun permit holders who stop these attacks pose a danger to others?

News outlets often raise concerns that allowing concealed handgun carry will result in innocent bystanders being shot or in police accidentally shooting permit holders. White's AP dispatch on the Greenwood shooting quoted Adam Lankford, identified as "a criminal justice expert at the University of Alabama," who stated: "While it's certainly a good thing in this mall shooting that someone was able to stop it before it went any further, let's not think we can substitute that outcome in all past and future incidents. If everyone's carrying a firearm, the risk that something bad happens just gets much larger."

Professor Moody, who studies mass public shootings, notes that such warnings are misleading:

"*The media and gun control advocates always seem concerned with the worst possible outcomes when firearms are involved. We know that armed citizens do, in fact, stop active shooters. And while there's a possibility of a bystander getting hurt, the data put together by the CPRC show that an armed citizen has yet to accidentally shoot an innocent bystander. We also know that the police have accidentally shot the hero citizen just once. That was in Colorado on June 21, 2021. That's not something that would normally happen, because the police usually arrive long after the incident is resolved.*"

All the experts interviewed by the Washington Post and New York Times argue that stopping these attacks should be left to the police. "I think you might get more individuals carrying, sort of primed for something to happen, which is particularly dangerous ... in reality that's the job of the police," Indiana University Bloomington law professor Jody Madeira told the Washington Post.


22. Considering the particulars of recent tragedies like Newtown and Aurora, what level of impact do you think a legally-armed citizen could have made? Choose the statement that you feel is most accurate:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Innocent casualties would likely have been avoided altogether	6.2%	865
Casualties would likely have been reduced	**80.0%**	**11,215**
There would have been no difference in outcome	4.1%	568
An active gunfight might have resulted in greater loss of innocent lives	5.5%	767
Unsure or prefer not to answer	4.3%	607
answered question		**14,022**

But many in law enforcement disagree. In March 2013, PoliceOne surveyed its 380,000 active-duty and 70,000 retired law enforcement officer members. Eighty-six percent of members believed that casualties from mass public school shootings could be reduced or "avoided altogether" if citizens had carried permitted concealed handguns in those places. Seventy-seven percent supported "arming teachers and/or school administrators who volunteer to carry at their school." No other policy to protect children and school staff had such widespread support.

"A deputy in uniform has an extremely difficult job in stopping these attacks," Sarasota County, Florida, Sheriff Kurt Hoffman told the CPRC. "These terrorists have huge strategic advantages in determining the time and place of attacks. They can wait for a deputy to leave the area, or pick an undefended location. Even when police or deputies are in the right place at the right time, those in uniform who can be readily identified as guards may as well be holding up neon signs saying, 'Shoot me first.' My deputies know that we cannot be everywhere."

Similarly, Massad Ayoob, a self-defense advocate who has taught police techniques to law enforcement since 1974, noted: "When a life-threatening crisis strikes and seconds count, the real first responders are the citizens present."

Past errors in the FBI Reports never corrected

"So much of our public understanding of this issue is malformed by this single agency," notes Theo Wold, former acting assistant attorney general in the U.S. Department of Justice. "When the Bureau gets it so systematically – and persistently – wrong, the cascading effect is incredibly deleterious. The FBI exerts considerable influence over state and local law enforcement and policymakers at all levels of government."

These omissions and discrepancies are not surprising given the limits of data collection and the judgment calls involved in categorizing such incidents. Law enforcement agencies around the country do not provide comprehensive reports of active shooter incidents, so local news coverage is a crucial source of information. The FBI contracts out this work to the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center at Texas State University and then reviews and refines its findings.

The CPRC discovered cases the Center missed, but even the CPRC's approach almost certainly misses incidents. "[T]here's no reason to think that the [CPRC's] list is complete, since there may well have been such incidents that weren't covered in the news in a way that would come up on the Center's searches," UCLA Law Professor Eugene Volokh wrote in June 2022 regarding an earlier list of our cases that looked at just what otherwise would have been mass public shootings, a much narrower list than active shooting cases.

In an email I received in 2015, a bureau official acknowledged that "the FBI did not come across this incident during its research in 2015, but it does meet the FBI's active-shooter definition." The official noted they will miss active-shooter cases because the reports "are limited in scope." Yet, the FBI database never added the incident. When Dr. John Lott worked in the US Department of Justice he was asked to put a report together on the FBI's reports, but again, the missing cases or incorrectly identified cases have never been corrected.

Asked again about the discrepancies in 2022, the FBI declined to address them. A representative from the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center, M. Hunter Martindale, suggested that its numbers were not definitive:

"*We do appreciate you sending potential active shooter cases for the FBI team to review for inclusion in the active shooter dataset. As promised, I sent the email chain to the FBI team yesterday. As I'm sure you know, the FBI Active Shooter reports are released on an annual basis. My assumption is that any amendment retroactively adding cases would likely be included in a release with the annual report.*"

Although collecting such data is fraught with challenges, some see a pattern of distortion in the FBI numbers because the errors almost exclusively go one way, minimizing the life-saving actions of armed citizens. "Whether deliberately through bias or just incompetence, the FBI database of active shooters cannot be trusted," said Gary Mauser, an emeritus professor at Simon Fraser University in Canada who has extensively studied gun control and defensive gun uses. Mauser's concern dovetails with those voiced by Rep. Jim Jordan in a July 27, 2022 letter to FBI Director Christopher Wray. Jordan alleged that whistleblowers have come forward claiming political biases in the FBI's domestic terrorism data.

What is particularly troubling is the unwillingness of the FBI and the media to correct these omissions when informed about them. When Dr. John Lott worked at the US Department of Justice's Office of Legal Policy and the Office of Justice Programs in 2020, **the FBI was notified of their omissions involving potential mass public shootings**, but they refused to correct those errors. Lott had previously alerted the FBI to similar problems back in 2015 and he published the list in the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Today** in March 2015, but corrections were never made even after the FBI admitted they were missing cases.

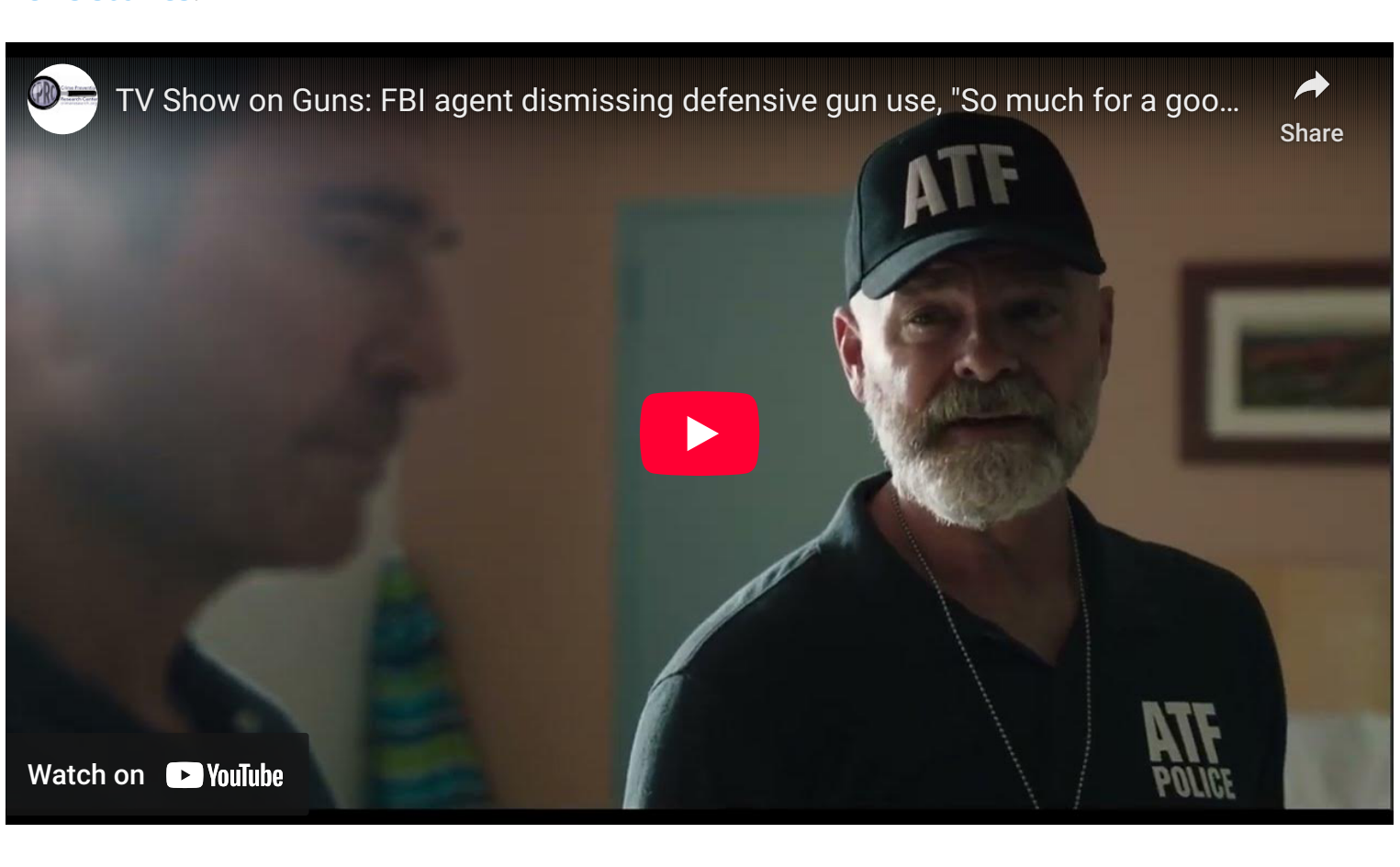
In many years, such as 2021 and 2022, the FBI reports state: "A gun-related incident **was excluded** if research established that it was the result of: Self-defense . . . . [emphasis added]" But the FBI still clearly included 4 self-defense cases in 2021 and 3 more in 2022. If the FBI never included these case, that would be clearer, but the fact that they include some cases where armed civilians stop active shooting cases, creates the impression that the rate these attacks are stopped is rare. By contrast, in 2024, the FBI states: "A firearm-related incident **may be excluded** if it involves: self-defense . . . .[emphasis added]" But no self-defense cases were included despite us identifying 18 such cases meeting the FBI's definition of an active shooting. The fact that the FBI is indicating that self defense cases are not necessarily excluded and yet they are unable to include any such cases surely creates the impression that such cases don't exist.

When the CPRC emailed Ed White, the AP reporter who wrote that article, about the omissions in the Texas State numbers, he responded: "Our reporting, citing the specific research by Texas State U. over a 20-year period, was accurate. No correction was necessary." The reporter did not need to take our word for these errors. A list of these cases and links to the news stories where mass public shootings were stopped was provided to him so that he could check out the omissions himself.

Requests to the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center on exactly how much of their $66.9 million in grants from the US Department of Justice (here and here) were spent on putting together the FBI's list of active shooting cases has never been answered.

This last video illustrates how the television media also uses the FBI to claim that attacks are not stopped by good guys with guns.

Again, no one needs to take our word for these cases. Here is **the list and links to the underlying news stories**.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Responses from FBI and Texas State University's ALERRT

The CPRC has reached out multiple times over the last couple of years to both the FBI and Texas State University's ALERRT, but since Dr. Lott left the FBI, there have been no responses. As noted earlier, the FBI **responded** to John Stossel in late 2024. In addition, earlier 2023, Glenn Kessler with the Washington Post reached out to both the FBI and Texas State University's ALERRT. While he didn't get a response from the FBI, he did get a response from ALERRT.

> While the FBI declined to comment, an official at ALERRT said its database does not factor in how a shooting incident ends.
> .
> "I can confidently say that the event resolution is not an inclusion or exclusion criteria in the discussion," said M. Hunter Martaindale, research assistant professor at Texas State University. "Events are excluded for a variety of reasons (e.g., gang motivated, targeted or domestic only events, attacks in the commission of another crime, etc.) but none are excluded based on the manner in which they end. We have courses dedicated to civilian response and firmly believe that citizens can play a vital role in ending these tragic events."
> .
> Looking at some of the incidents that Lott says should be counted, Martaindale indicated why they would not merit inclusion. In 2019, a man opened fire in a dental office in Colonial Heights, Tenn., killing a woman. A patient drew his concealed weapon, shot the gunman and held him at gunpoint until police arrived. "It's a citizen, a concealed-carry permit holder that saw a threat, eliminated that threat and stood by until law enforcement arrived, and did a really good job," Sullivan County Sheriff Jeff Cassidy told reporters.
> .
> It turns out, the gunman shot his wife, who worked there. So this would be considered a domestic dispute, Martaindale said.
> .
> Another incident, in 2014, involved a shooter who opened fire in a strip club in Portland, Ore., hitting three people, including a bouncer who was critically wounded. Another bouncer, with a valid concealed-handgun permit, followed the gunman outside and fatally shot him in the back. But Martaindale said the case sounded like a retaliation murder. The bouncer who was shot had refused entry to the gunman a half-hour earlier, and the gunman returned, masked and armed. The two other people who were shot appeared to have been struck by errant rounds.
> **Glenn Kessler, "What's more common: A 'good guy' without a gun — or with one?," Washington Post, January 31, 2023.**

Regarding the FBI reports excluding domestic disputes, here are fourteen cases that they had resulting from such disputes. The difference is that the one we pointed to involved a civilian defensive gun use.

- **Gold Leaf Nursery (Commerce)**

On July 28, 2003, at 11:40 a.m., Agustin Casarubias-Dominguez, 45, aka Andres Casarrubias, 47, armed with a handgun, began shooting in the Gold Leaf Nursery facility in Boynton Beach, Florida, where his estranged wife and the man he believed to be her boyfriend were employed. Three people, including his estranged wife, were killed; no one was wounded. The shooter was restrained by a citizen while attempting to reload his gun and was taken into custody by police.

- **Pinelake Health and Rehabilitation Center (Health Care)**

On March 29, 2009, at 10:00 a.m., Robert Kenneth Stewart, 45, armed with a handgun, a shotgun, and a rifle, began shooting in the Pinelake Health and Rehabilitation Center in Carthage, North Carolina, where his estranged wife worked. He did not find her. Eight people were killed; three were wounded, including one police officer. The shooter was apprehended after being wounded during an exchange of gunfire with police.

- **Family Dental Care (Commerce)**

On July 1, 2009, at 10:30 a.m., Jaime Paredes, 30, armed with a rifle, allegedly began shooting in his wife's place of employment, Family Dental Care office in Simi Valley, California. She had recently filed for divorce. His wife was killed; four were wounded. The shooter was apprehended by police.

- **Legacy Metrolab (Commerce)**

On November 10, 2009, at 11:49 a.m., Robert Beiser, 39, armed with a handgun, a rifle, and a shotgun, began firing in the Legacy Metrolab in Tualatin, Oregon, his wife's place of employment. One week earlier, his wife had filed for divorce. His wife was killed; two were wounded. The shooter committed suicide before police arrived.

- **Yoyito Café (Commerce)**

On June 6, 2010, at 10:00 p.m., Gerardo Regalado, 37, armed with a handgun, began shooting in Yoyito Café in Hialeah, Florida, where his estranged wife was employed. Four people were killed, including his estranged wife; three were wounded. The shooter fled the scene and committed suicide several blocks away.

- **Salon Meritage (Commerce)**

On October 12, 2011, at 1:20 p.m., Scott Evans Dekraai, 41, armed with three handguns and wearing body armor, began shooting in Salon Meritage, in Seal Beach, California, his ex-wife's place of employment. Seven people were killed, including his ex-wife; one was wounded. The shooter fled the scene and was later apprehended by police.

- **Las Dominicanas M&M Hair Salon (Commerce)**

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On October 18, 2012, at 11:04 a.m., Bradford Ramon Baumet, 36, armed with a handgun, began shooting in the Las Dominicanas M&M Hair Salon in Casselberry, Florida. The shooter had been served earlier that month with a domestic violence court order involving his ex-girlfriend, who managed the salon. Three people were killed; his ex-girlfriend was wounded. The shooter committed suicide at another location.

- **Azana Day Salon (Commerce)**

On October 21, 2012, at 11:09 a.m., Radcliffe Franklin Haughton, 45, armed with a handgun, began shooting in the Azana Day Salon in Brookfield, Wisconsin, his estranged wife's place of employment. Three were killed, including his estranged wife; four were wounded. The shooter committed suicide before police arrived.

- **Melbourne Square Mall (Commerce)**

On January 17, 2015, at 9:31 a.m., Jose Garcia-Rodriguez, 57, armed with three handguns, began shooting at his wife's workplace, Scotto Pizza in Melbourne Square Mall in Melbourne, Florida. One person was killed; the shooter's wife was wounded. The shooter committed suicide before law enforcement arrived.

Here are more active shootings on the list that started from partners' place of employment or targeted partners:

- **Amko Trading Store (Commerce)**

On January 9, 2001, at 12:00 p.m., Ki Yung Park, 54, fatally shot his estranged wife at a convenience store they owned in Houston, Texas. Armed with two handguns, he then drove to the nearby Amko Trading Store and continued shooting. Four people were killed; no one was wounded. The shooter committed suicide when police arrived after being flagged down by a citizen.

- **Multiple Locations in Wellton and Yuma, Arizona (Commerce)**

On June 2, 2011, at approximately 5:00 a.m., an identified male, 73, armed with a handgun, conducted an attack at various locations in Wellton and Yuma, Arizona. The attack began in Wellton, where the shooter wounded one person and killed four others. The shooter then drove to Yuma, where he killed another person in a law office. The shooter targeted his ex-wife, her close friends, and the attorney who represented her in their divorce proceedings. Five people were killed; one person was wounded. The shooter committed suicide at another location.

- **Syverud Law Ofce and Miller-Meier Limb and Brace, Inc. (Commerce)**

On October 26, 2015, at 1:56 p.m., Robert Lee Mayes, Jr., 40, armed with a handgun, began shooting at his estranged wife's workplace, Syverud Law Offce in Davenport, Iowa. The shooter then drove to Miller-Meier Limb and Brace, Inc in nearby Bettendorf, where his estranged wife's father and an acquaintance were employed, and continued shooting. No one was killed; 2 were wounded. The shooter committed suicide after law enforcement arrived.

- **Marathon Savings Bank and Tlusty, Kennedy & Dirks, S.C. (Commerce)**

On March 22, 2017, at 12:27 p.m., Nengmy Vang, 45, armed with a rife and a handgun, began shooting inside the Marathon Savings Bank in Rothschild, Wisconsin, where his estranged wife was employed. Two bank employees were killed. The shooter then went to the law frm Tlusty, Kennedy & Dirks, S.C. in Schofeld where he shot and killed his estranged wife's lawyer. The suspect fed to his apartment complex and barricaded himself in the building for several hours before law enforcement offcers engaged him in a shootout. Four people were killed (including one law enforcement offcer); no one was wounded. The shooter was wounded by law enforcement during an exchange of gunfre and died a few days later.

- **Residence and #us 4top in Sanford, Florida (Open Space)**

On March 27, 2017, at 6:20 a.m., Allen Dion Cashe, 31, armed with a rife, allegedly began firing inside a residence in Sanford, Florida. Law enforcement had responded to two separate domestic dispute calls between the shooter and the woman he was dating prior to the shooting. The shooter returned to the woman's house and shot her, her two sons, and her father. The shooter then fed the scene and shot two other unrelated people standing near or at a bus stop from his vehicle on a nearby road. Two people were killed; four were wounded. The shooter fed the second scene and was apprehended by law enforcement at a nearby apartment building.

Meanwhile, I have also found the following three active shootings on FBI's list in which the suspect started shooting after being denied entry to a lounge or bar.

- **9ine Ultra Lounge (Commerce)**

On January 19, 2020, at 11:30 p.m., an identified male, 29, armed with two handguns, began shooting outside the 9ine Ultra Lounge in Kansas City, Missouri. The subject got into an altercation with other patrons and was refused entry. The subject retrieved a weapon from his vehicle and began shooting at the line of people outside. One person was killed; 16 people were wounded. An armed security guard shot and killed the subject.

- **Rebar Bar and Lounge (Commerce)**

On June 12, 2020, at approximately 11:30 p.m., an identified male, 37, armed with a rifle, began shooting at patrons outside of Rebar Bar and Lounge in San Antonio, Texas after being denied entry. Eight people were wounded. The shooter was apprehended by law enforcement six days later.

- **Azuza Hookah Bar and Lounge, Houston, TX (Commerce)**

On June 8, 2021, at approximately 1:45 a.m., an unidentified male, armed with a rifle, began shooting at the Azuza Hookah Bar and Lounge, Houston, Texas, after being denied entry. Five people were wounded. The shooter remains at large.

So why the double standard? Domestic disputes and "retaliation murders" are only included when they don't involve permit holders stopping the attacks.

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by RW | Aug 21, 2025 | Radio

https://youtu.be/r8jgMFxIJag Dr. John Lott talked to fill-in host Mark Davis on The Hugh Hewitt Show about his new piece at Real Clear Politics titled "Trump Admin Efforts Could Sharply Reduce DC Crime." (Wednesday, August 13, 2025)

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